

# Evening Telegraph

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FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1869.

## The Inaugural Address.

GENERAL GRANT'S remarkable success in concealing from the public, and even from the most astute politicians, the names of the members of the new Cabinet, gives a striking proof of his capacity to accomplish important purposes in civil as well as in military life; and this auspicious augury of his career as a President has been greatly strengthened by his inaugural address.

While he has proved his ability to keep a secret on the one hand, he has displayed equal frankness on the other, in giving free expression to his sentiments on the leading questions of the day, and in indicating the general policy of his administration. Some men know how to talk well, but are incapable of holding their tongues; some can maintain an impenetrable reserve, but never give candid expression to their sentiments. General Grant commences his civil career by giving a proof of capacity to keep his own counsel when such a course is prudent or desirable, conjoined with the ability and disposition to spread before the world, in the clearest language, definite ideas on all important political topics.

The inaugural will speedily satisfy the nation that there is once more "a man at the helm," and that the experiment of transferring the great soldier of the age from the camp to the Executive Mansion promises to prove more successful than its most sanguine projectors could have anticipated. It is a favorite theory of novelists and speculative philosophers that, while the age is fertile in genius and great deeds, and while there is an abundance of heroes, martyrs, and enthusiasts, common sense is becoming a rare quality, and that one of the most difficult tasks is to find men gifted with the power of acting wisely and circumspectly in novel and trying positions. Whether these strictures are true or false, as applied to the century, it is certain that if such a rule does prevail General Grant is a brilliant exception. His clear judgment has never been distracted for one instant by high honors and responsibilities, and he brings to the administration of civil affairs the same cool and cheerful steadiness of purpose, and the same skillful adaptation of means to important ends, that made him the conqueror of the Rebellion.

His conception of the duties of a President is all that could be desired. He does not intend to be the puppet of Congress, and he clearly announces his determination to exercise the veto power whenever he thinks it advisable; but he is determined to execute all laws, whether they meet his approval or not, and he states that he "shall on all subjects have a policy to recommend, but none to enforce against the will of the people." In a few brief sentences the true functions of the Chief Executive of a great nation are admirably depicted. All the information he acquires will be used to promote the public good, in the formation of laws; but when his judgment does not prevail, he will execute rigorously such laws as do not meet his approval, so that if their tendency is beneficial the nation may reap all the advantages they can confer, and if their tendency is inimical to the public welfare, that fact may be made so clearly manifest that the demand for a repeal of obnoxious legislation will become irresistible.

Repeated references are made to the paramount duty of executing the laws. This imperative obligation has been fearfully and criminally neglected by some of Grant's predecessors, and especially by Andrew Johnson, who, in a vain effort to interfere with the business of Congress, and to fasten upon the country his infamous policy, gave golden opportunities to rogues to steal the national treasure, and totally lost control over the subjects which had the highest claim to his official supervision. Grant, not content with a general statement that "all laws will be faithfully executed," adds specifically, that all laws designed to guarantee "security of person and property," and freedom of "religious and political opinion, in every part of our common country, without regard to local prejudice," will receive his best efforts for enforcement; that he will endeavor "to collect the revenues assessed, and to have them properly accounted for and economically disbursed; and that he will protect the law-abiding citizen, whether of native or foreign birth, wherever his rights are jeopardized, or the flag of our country floats." These promises are pregnant with meaning. They clearly indicate that the new President will be ever keenly alive to the necessity of discharging his high duties thoroughly and conscientiously; that the White House will become something better than a mere stamping ground for ravenous politicians; and that the great interests of the nation will receive the same careful supervision that a true general gives to every detail connected with the management of a mighty army.

Too much praise cannot be given to the explicit declarations of the inaugural in regard to the maintenance of the public credit, its repudiation of repudiators, its advocacy of economy, and its recommendations that the nation should prepare for the restoration of specie payments.

Viewing it from a partisan standpoint, it advocates all the vital principles of the

Republican party, in a tone at once decided and, at the same time, as unobjectionable as possible to the conservative members of the Democratic party. The ratification of the new amendment to the Constitution is explicitly recommended; the South is warned that persecutions of Union men must cease; the Pendleton greenback platform is crushed into splinters; and yet General Grant is anxious to allay the bitterness of sectional strife, to restore the prosperity of the regions devastated by the war; and he cordially invites the whole country, embracing "all divisions, geographical, political, and religious," to unite in a common effort in promoting the greatness of the Republic, and in hastening its elevation to a proud pinnacle among the nations of the earth.

**The Case of Policemen Hussey and Irons.** There appears to be a systematic effort being made by the Democracy to drive all the Republicans from the police force. Mayor Fox has given great offense to the hungry horde of party followers who expected him to make a clean sweep when he came into office. His determination to keep good and efficient officers in the police force, without regard to their political predilections, has been considered as an evidence of his intention to deal fairly, honestly, and justly in the administration of affairs, having regard rather for the good of the community than for the mere rewarding and punishing of political friends and enemies. However satisfactory this course might be to the decent, law-abiding citizens, it did not at all suit the ideas of the men who worked for the election of Mr. Fox, and they are now clamorous for their reward, and seem likely to succeed in their efforts to get control of the police force. Thirty-four officers have resigned their badges, upon the plea that the Mayor and Chief of Police do not extend to them proper protection in the performance of their duties. These resignations have been promptly accepted, and staunch Democrats immediately appointed to the vacancies.

The cause of this action on the part of some of the most faithful and efficient members of the force was the arrest and imprisonment of Officers Hussey and Irons. These policemen, with three others, attempted to make an arrest in a drinking saloon in the Twenty-fifth ward. Subsequently, while on duty, and in the middle of the night, they were arrested on warrants issued by Alderman Devitt, hurried to his office in the Third ward, miles away from the place where the disturbance took place, and they were committed to prison, the Alderman refusing to accept the bail that was offered. It has always been the custom, when an officer gets into a difficulty of this kind, for the Chief of Police to enter bail immediately and procure his release; but in this instance the present Chief made no effort in favor of the officers, and the Mayor has stated in substance that he considered the case as one in which he had no right to interfere, and the officers were allowed to remain in prison thirty-six hours before Alderman Devitt could be satisfied with the character of the bail offered.

The animus of these arrests is sufficiently shown by the officers being dragged from their posts in the Twenty-fifth ward to an Alderman's office in the Third ward; and the whole conduct of Devitt shows a determination on his part, and on the part of those who incited him, to harass the policemen as much as possible, and either procure their dismissal or else oblige them to resign. The refusal of the Mayor to interfere makes him a party to this ruinous scheme, and it would have been far more to his credit to have dismissed the Republicans from the police force at once, and given their places to his party friends, rather than to have countenanced such proceedings. If the Mayor cannot protect his officers from such outrages as were perpetrated in the case of Messrs. Hussey and Irons, or if he does not feel sufficient interest in them, the sooner the management of the police force is taken out of his hands the better it will be. As the matter now stands, the Republican members of the force feel that they are at the mercy of such representative Democrats as Alderman Devitt, who is not only able to clap them into prison, but to keep them there without any danger of interference from the Mayor, District Attorney, or Chief of Police. The excuse offered by Mayor Fox yesterday was very lame indeed, and the statements of Alderman Devitt were contradicted point blank by the sworn evidence of Mr. Crumney, who offered himself as bondman for Officer Hussey, but was refused. Devitt also refused to give a transcript of the case, remarking that Hussey and Irons would have a happy time in getting out of prison. This affair does not affect merely the officers who have been annoyed, but every citizen of Philadelphia is interested, for the efficiency of the police force and the protection of life and property depend upon the officers being secured against such outrages in the future.

**The "Griffith Gaunt" Libel Suit.** During the publication of Charles Reade's novel of "Griffith Gaunt," in the *Atlantic Monthly*, it was very severely criticized in a New York journal, and condemned as immoral and indecent in its tone and purport. Mr. Reade replied in a furious epistle and instituted a suit for libel. The case has just been tried in the New York Supreme Court, before Justice Clark, and the jury brought in a verdict awarding Mr. Reade six cents damages. It is difficult to conceive how they arrived at the conclusion that he was entitled to any damages, as the article complained of was not a personal attack upon Mr. Reade, but a perfectly legitimate criticism on his story. Perhaps all the readers of "Griffith Gaunt" will not agree with the reviewers as to the character and purport of the novel, but they had a perfect right to express their opinions, and if they thought the story immoral or indecent it was their duty to say so. It is to be hoped that the six cents

which were awarded to Mr. Reade will console him for the castigation he received, but it is to be regretted that he should have gained even a partial triumph. Criticism is an acknowledged branch of journalism, and when an author or publisher submits a book for critical judgment, it is understood that they take the chances of praise or censure; and so long as there is nothing personal in a critical article, the writer and publisher should not be liable for damages. The libel laws, however, are so very vague and uncertain that they offer no protection to either party, and this case, as well as many others, shows the necessity for their revision.

**Democracy Rampant.** The disgraceful scene in the House of Representatives yesterday afternoon, which preceded the election of Speaker, shows the temper in which some of the leading Democrats in the new House are disposed to respond to President Grant's invitation, "Let us have Peace!" Brooks of New York and Eldridge of Wisconsin both made a bid for the leadership of the opposition in the Forty-first Congress, by rivaling each other in an effort to embroil their fellow members in a grand hand-to-hand conflict. Not since the memorable contest over the Speakership in December, 1859, have the untutored Democracy made such strenuous exertions to delay the organization of the House by the creation of side issues and the browbeating of the Clerk of the previous House, whose duty it is, under the law, to preside over the House until a Speaker is elected. As Mr. McPherson repeatedly insisted yesterday, he was required to conduct the business of the House with the principal object of effecting a permanent organization. No issue not bearing on that question directly could be raised until a Speaker was elected. Because the Clerk insisted upon complying with the terms of the law and of the rules by refusing to entertain any motions or appeals not germane to the pending motion to proceed to an election of a Speaker, Messrs. Brooks and Eldridge demeaned themselves in the true Democratic style, denouncing Mr. McPherson's tyranny, and defying the threat of General Logan to have them placed under arrest if they did not see fit to comport themselves after the manner of gentlemen.

The fact that they both finally subsided without carrying their point, proves conclusively that they were fully aware of the wrongfulness of the positions which they had assumed, and pursued their refractory course for the sole purpose of creating a little cheap political capital. If they were in the right, and believed that they were in the right, it was their duty as men and Representatives to have refused to yield to threats or apologies of any sort, coming from any source.

It is gratifying to hear that, in the midst of the disorder, but one Republican member let fall any words which tended to bring the dominant party into disrepute. The denunciation of the Democratic members as worse than Rebels, by Mr. Stokes of Tennessee, was entirely uncalled for, and came with exceeding bad grace from a reconstructed Rebel whose mouth was full of treason in the early days of the war. He merely succeeded in lowering himself to the level of the unruly Democrats, and deserved from the rampant Eldridge the invitation to come on at the head of his Rebel troops. We sincerely hope that such a scene will not again be witnessed in the House during the term of the Forty-first Congress.

**SINGULAR CASE OF EXPULSION FROM A CONVENT.**—The *Pail Mail Budget*, of a recent date, says:—A singular case was commenced in the Court of Queen's Bench, before the Lord Chief Justice and a special jury. The plaintiff, Miss Saurin, is an Irish lady, and was once a Sister of Mercy, and the defendants, Mrs. Starr and Mrs. Kennedy, are the lady superior and a sister in authority of a convent at Hull. The action is for assault, libel, and trover. The charge of assault has relation to the lady's expulsion from the convent, and the libel complained of was embodied in communications addressed to the Roman Catholic bishop of the diocese, imputing to her grave offenses from the sisters' point of view. She was, moreover, accused of habitual violation of truth. The count in trover has reference to the detention of certain articles of clothing that belonged to the plaintiff, Miss Saurin. The plaintiff, whose conventual name was Sister Mary Scholastica, was admitted into the Convent of Mercy in Bagin Street, Dublin, in the year 1851, bringing with her a portion of £300. The defendant Mrs. Starr had been admitted a short time previously, and she and the plaintiff soon became great friends. Miss Saurin's life in the convent at Dublin, described as being entirely happy. In the year 1858, however, the authorities of the order determined upon opening a branch convent at Clifton, near Tadcaster, in Yorkshire, and Mrs. Starr was transferred to England to act as Lady Superior. It was desired that Miss Saurin should accompany her, she being regarded as one eminently qualified to take part in the work of education. All went on well until 1861, when Mrs. Starr became anxious to know what had passed between Sister Scholastica and her priest at confession. Miss Saurin declined to answer questions which she considered unusual, and from that time the demeanor of the Superior was changed towards her. She was watched by her and by the other sisters, and a course of petty annoyances was entered on which were continued down to her final act of expulsion. After a time a convent was opened at Hull, and Miss Saurin was sent there, the defendant dividing her time between the two convents. At Hull the plaintiff worked two convents. When teaching in the school she was never allowed to sit, even kneeling on a form out of her weariness being treated as a breach of discipline; and if visitors asked her questions she had to motion them to address some one else. In 1861, her brother, a Jesuit, on coming over from Ireland to visit her, was only allowed to see her for under half an hour, a second interview being refused. She was set to scrub floors, clean the hearth, and do every kind of menial work, the apparent intention being to make her life miserable and break down her bodily strength. Her food was habitually bad and inferior, being constantly fed on mutton, which, in one of her monthly statements, she

prayed God she might get like. At length a commission was appointed to investigate certain charges made against her by Mrs. Starr. Among these charges were dissatisfaction with the food and clothing, eating during prohibited hours, speaking privately to the priest, conversation with externs, approaching the sacraments for the purposes of deception, keeping a biscuit in her drawer, grumbling about her bed, telling untruths, unkindness to the scholars, privately eating buttered toast, substituting one sweeping brush for another, washing her hands at the sink, and putting wood on the fire in winter. She was found guilty, and her friends were asked to remove her from the convent; but being dissatisfied with the way in which the investigation had been conducted, they declined to acknowledge the justice of the sentence by taking her away. The authorities at the convent then tried to expel her in various ways, and at last they found they must use force. She was watched night and day, the ring was taken from her finger, her secular dress was brought into her cell, and when she refused to put it on, she was left no alternative but her religious dress being taken from her at night. She was left in the cold of January without fire or clothing. Her food she describes as the washings of the coffee pots and mouldy and mouse-eaten bread, with the leavings of the plates of the sisters. She was not allowed soap, towels, or water. Sisters were constantly with her, and she was not allowed to leave her cell for any purpose whatever. For seven months this course of conduct was adopted towards her. During that time the sheets of her wooden bed had not been changed, and three times only had she been allowed to change her underclothing. At length, worn out by this treatment, she wrote to her brother, who came over and took her away, the money which she brought into the convent being retained to her. This is the substance of the plaintiff's case. The defendants plead in effect that the plaintiff, in entering the Sisterhood of Mercy, voluntarily subjected herself to the rules of the order, and especially did she submit herself to the authority of the Roman Catholic bishop of the diocese, who has supreme control of the sisterhood; that while an inmate of the convent she constantly violated its rules; and that finally she was dismissed the order with the full authorization of the diocese. The case is likely to last several days. Dr. O'Hanlon, librarian to the college of Maynooth, who was one of the commissioners who investigated the charges against Miss Saurin, has very remarkably disappeared from his post, and her brother, the Jesuit, also cannot be found.

**THE SHOP CLERKS OF PARIS.**—An agitation is on foot to ameliorate the condition of the Paris shop assistants. Of late years they are mostly paid by a percentage on the sales effected. Of the 20,000 shopmen, not more than 100 earn 500 to 600 francs per annum; 900 from 250 to 300; 12,000 about 200; and the remainder 600 to 1200 francs a year. He works from twelve to seventeen hours per day, and to economize time is barred in the establishment by a contractor, at least than a franc per day—breakfast at 11, dinner at 7. Out of this California the young men have to "dress up" to the latest fashion, and to pay fines for the least infraction of the rules and regulations. The owners of these establishments make their fortune and retire after four or five years, unless they become bankrupt and retire sometimes more comfortable at the end of two.

**PORK PACKING.**—The following figures represent the amount of pork packing in some States up to January last, with the exception of some 500,000 hogs in Chicago, not included in the Illinois statement:—

	Packed to January.	Total last season.
Illinois	129,635	237,400
Indiana	202,655	214,630
Kentucky	176,000	153,280
Ohio	413,367	475,684
Lowry	88,172	107,416
Wisconsin	108,000	163,495
Missouri	316,379	326,211
Total	1,442,271	1,708,035

—Russia has 4200 miles of railway completed and building.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

**COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP** or roughen the skin. **ALCONA'S Glycerin** is the only daily use makes the skin delicate and beautiful. It is perfectly fragrant, transparent, and incompatible as a toilet soap. For sale by all Druggists. **ALCONA'S Glycerin**, 60 & 62 N. 3rd St., Phila.

**NOTICE.—I AM NO LONGER EXTRACTING** Teeth without pain for the **Orion Dental Apparatus**. Persons wishing teeth extracted absolutely without pain, without the use of any anesthetic, will find **Dr. Wm. H. Whitely**, 107 N. 3rd St., Philadelphia, the only one.

**APPRENTICES' LIBRARY COMPANY.**—The annual meeting of this Company will be held at the Library, 8 W. 4th St. at 8 o'clock, on Friday, the 12th inst. at 8 o'clock. The Annual Report will be read and an election for managers held. A general attendance is requested to see the new arrangements made, etc., which are now very handsome and convenient. **THOMAS RIDGWAY, Secretary.** 3d month (March) 1869. 85c.

**CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.** PHILADELPHIA, March 1, 1869. City Warrants registering to 12,000 paid on presentation. **JOSEPH N. PEIRSON, City Treasurer.**

**SCIENTIFIC LECTURE.** THIS EVENING, HALL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 1210 CHESTNUT STREET. **GEORGE W. MARR, Sec.** will lecture this (Friday) evening, at 8 o'clock. Subject: "The Science of the Bible." Tickets 10c. Free will contributions.

**PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.** OFFICE GENERAL FREIGHT AGENT, No. 1302 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, March 4, 1869. **NOTICE.** The rates for the transportation of Coal, to take effect March 1, 1869, can be obtained upon application at this office. **S. B. KINGSTON, General Freight Agent.**

**THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.** MARCH 1, 1869. The Directors have this day declared a dividend of **SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS** per share on the stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the stockholders on or before the 15th inst. at 10 o'clock. **WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.** 210c.

**"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO TWO EARNED."**—The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing it weekly in the **OLD FIDELITY SAVING FUND**, No. 130 S. FOURTH STREET, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and 5 per cent interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 5, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 10 o'clock. **CRAB CADDWALL, Treasurer.** 21c.

**BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE.**—This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous. It dispels the most stubborn dandruff, restores the hair to its natural color, and gives it a soft, wavy, and beautiful appearance. It is sold by all Druggists and Perfumers, and is applied at **Bachelor's Hair Factory**, No. 15 30th St., New York. 47c.

**SPECIAL NOTICES.**  
**OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY** OF PHILADELPHIA.  
OFFICE, NO. 315 WALNUT STREET.  
The Company is now prepared to dispose of lots on **REASONABLE TERMS.** The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery. We invite all who desire to purchase burial lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given. Deeds for lots sold are ready for delivery.  
**RICHARD VAUX, President.**  
**PETER A. KEYES, Vice-President.**  
**MARTIN L. KERNBERGER, Treasurer.** 111c.

**BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE IS THE** cheapest and best article in the market for dyeing clothes.  
**IT DOES NOT CONTAIN ANY ACID.**  
**IT WILL NOT INJURE THE FINEST FABRIC.**  
It is put up at **WILTS' BROS.'S DRUG STORE**, No. 325 N. SECOND STREET, Philadelphia, and for sale by most of the grocers and druggists. The genuine has both **BARLOW'S** and **WILTS' BROS.'S** names on the label; all others are **COUNTERFEITS.**  
**BARLOW'S BLUE** will color more water than four times the same weight of indigo. 17c.

**NOTHING BUT ACTUAL TRIAL** can give you just ideas of our superior, airy, elastic, and of a bed made of the Elastic sponge. It is unrivaled in cleanliness and durability compared to its universal adoption seems a certainty. 3c.

**THE INAUGURATION IS OVER.**  
Hail it battered!  
Clothes all tattered!  
Hail to the inauguration!  
What a mighty demonstration!  
All the men of all the nation  
Formed a monstrous congregation,  
Crowding, squeezing, jamming, pushing,  
Shoving, elbowing, and rushing,  
Treading on each other's toes,  
And saying wouldn't it come again  
In such a crowd of pushing men,  
But stay at home and save their clothes,  
And not have folks stand on their toes.  
But everybody knows  
We can buy new Spring Clothes,  
For the nation's good, and  
At the **GREAT BROWN HALL.**  
Let us buy them!  
Clothes for everybody!  
Nobody need go tattered!  
For Spring Clothes are so cheap!

**AT**  
**ROCKHILL & WILSON'S**  
**GREAT BROWN-STONE HALL,**  
**Nos. 603 and 605 CHESTNUT STREET,**  
**PHILADELPHIA.**

**FOR SALE.**  
**FOR SALE—AN ATTRACTIVE** COUNTRY SEAT, 8 acres, in a fine location, six miles out. Price \$18,000. **W. & F. CARPENTER, No. 835 CHESTNUT STREET.**

**WEST PHILADELPHIA.—FOR SALE** Two of the handsomest Residences on Chestnut Street, one 100 feet front, WM. B. WEIR, No. 3936 CHESTNUT STREET. 34c.

**TO RENT.**  
**FOR RENT,** The Desirable Residence, No. 1614 CHESTNUT STREET.

Containing TEN ROOMS, with all the modern improvements. Apply to **GUMMEY & SONS, No. 733 WALNUT STREET.**

**FOR RENT—PREMISES, No. 809** CHESTNUT Street, for Store or Office.

**OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS** suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at **BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.** 62c.

**TO LET—A LARGE MODERN-BUILT** House, Coach House, Tenant House, and five acres of ground, handsomely laid out, two minutes walk from Duane's Lane Station, Germantown. Apply to **J. J. ARMSTRONG, No. 200 S. FOURTH STREET.**

**TO PROFESSIONAL MEN.—FOR RENT,** in a central location on Arch street, very desirable corner office, with sleeping rooms, etc. Apply to **RICHARDSON & JANNY, No. 24 N. 3rd St.**

**TO RENT—WHARVES ON WINDMILL** ISLAND, east and west sides, and also on canal. Apply to **TATNAM & BROTHERS, No. 336 S. FIFTH STREET.** 21c.

**TO RENT—AN OFFICE SUITABLE FOR A** physician or a lawyer, with or without board, at No. 1171 GIRARD STREET. 21c.

**WANTS.**  
**WANTED TO RENT, WITH PRIVILEGE** of purchase, a Modern Dwelling, medium size about \$15,000. Address, this Office. 85c.

**WANTED—A MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSE** in the southwestern part of Germantown, to buy or rent. Address B. No. 306 WALNUT ST. 85c.

**WANTED—LOCAL AND TRAVELLING** Agents in every city and town in the United States, to introduce and sell our new and improved **WATER-PROOF** with stamp, **WOOD & CO., Room 10, No. 60 CHESTNUT STREET, Phila.** 26c.

**SKATING.**  
**SPLENDID SKATING** AT **MAMMOT RINK**, TWENTY-FIRST AND RACE STREETS. FINEST ICE OF THE SEASON. ALSO, A FINE EXHIBITION OF VELOCIPEDS. **OPEN DAY AND EVENING.** General Agency for all styles of Velocipedes. 35c.

**PIANOS.**  
**STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND** Pianos, square and upright, at **BRASSIUS BROS.**, No. 1038 CHESTNUT STREET. 81c.

**CHICKERING** Grand, Square and Upright Pianos. **DUTTON'S, No. 914 CHESTNUT STREET.**

**ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT,** FIRST-CLASS PIANO PORTES. Full guarantee and moderate prices. **W. A. HERMANS, No. 619 ARCH STREET.** 81c.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**  
**THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE** No. 340 CHESTNUT STREET, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specials by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States. **JOHN BINGHAM, Agent.** 82c.

**PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY JUICERS.** **W. A. HERMANS, No. 619 ARCH STREET.** 81c.

**NORTH PENN. HOTEL, No. 445 N. THIRD** Street, Philadelphia, is NOW OPEN, on the European plan, with first-class accommodations, rooms to rent, with or without board; boarding, with or without rooms. 26c.

**EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B. KIMBLE, No. 210 CHESTNUT STREET, 117c.**

**WILLIAM B. GREEN, BROKELAND, No. 1530 S. FIFTH STREET.** 21c.

**GARTLAND, UNDERTAKER,** 25 SOUTH THIRDS STREET, 25c.

**SEWING MACHINES.**  
**WHEELER & WILSON'S**  
**SEWING MACHINES**  
Are the Best, and are Sold on the Easiest Terms.  
**PETERSON & CARPENTER,**  
GENERAL AGENTS,  
**No. 914 CHESTNUT Street,**  
**PHILADELPHIA.**

**LIFE INSURANCE.**  
**ECONOMICAL MUTUAL**  
**LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**  
OF RHODE ISLAND.  
**S. S. BUCKLIN,** President.  
**C. G. MCKNIGHT,** Vice-President.  
**W. Y. POTTER, Secretary.**  
**Hon. ELIZUR WRIGHT, Actuary.**

Assets January 1, 1869, \$500,956.18  
Ratio of Assets to Liabilities, \$193

The Economical is the Most Liberal Insurance Company in the Country.

Its Rates of Premium are Lower than Other Mutual Companies.

It Pays Annual Cash Dividends to its Policy Holders.

It Pays no Percentage to Directors.

All Policies are Non-Forfeitable from the First Payment.

No Policy Holder can be Assessed for any Loss or Deficiency.

Its Rapid and Healthy Growth is Convincing Proof of the Confidence Reposed by the Public in its Soundness, Integrity and Liberality.

For full particulars call at the

**OFFICE,**  
**ROOMS 26 and 27,**  
**No. 430 WALNUT Street,**  
**PHILADELPHIA.**

**FRANCIS S. BELDEN,**  
**GENERAL AGENT.**

**ASBURY**  
**LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**  
OF NEW YORK.

Statement of the condition of the Company, Decem-ber 31, 1868.

Capital Stock \$150,000.00  
Capital Stock paid in cash 100,000.00

**ASSETS.**  
Cash on hand and in bank \$61,456.45  
Cash in hands of agents in course of trans- mission 14,106.45  
U. S. Gov't bonds, \$200,000 par \$128,000 159,127.50  
Interest not yet due 135.00  
Bills receivable 4,417.29  
Claims on security of policies 8,191.15  
Deferred premiums for the year 20,023.04  
Value of re-insured policies 5,000.00  
Personal property at Home and Branch Offices 9,417.84

**LIABILITIES.**  
Amount required to safely release all out-standing risks \$65,597.37  
Amount of all the claims against the Com-pany 2,251.25

**INCOME.**  
Amount of cash premiums received \$58,479.94  
Loans on security of policies 2,251.25  
Amount of re-insured policies, including deferred in hands of agents, including interest received from investments 51,129.69  
Income from all other sources 2,510.00

**EXPENDITURES.**  
Amount of loans paid during the year \$1,469.90  
Amount paid and owing for reinsurance 206.30  
Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees paid to agents and officers of the Company 16,617.38  
Amount of taxes paid by the Company 2,323.38  
Amount of all other expenses and ex-penditures 15,463.41

Value of Company's stock, per \$100 market val-ue, \$16.25  
This Company commenced business in April, 1868, and have since issued 1,200 POLICIES, covering over \$2,000,000 of Insurance.

March 31, 1869.

**JAMES M. LONGACRE,**  
Manager for Pennsylvania,

**OFFICE, No. 302 WALNUT STREET,**  
**PHILADELPHIA.**

**BOOKS AND STATIONERY.**  
**REMOVAL.**  
**SOWER, BARNES & POTTS**  
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,  
DEALERS IN CURTAIN & WALL PAPERS  
HAVE REMOVED FROM  
No. 37 NORTH THIRD STREET  
TO  
No. 530 MARKET Street  
AND  
No. 523 MINOR Street,  
PHILADELPHIA.

**SOWER, BARNES & POTTS,**  
BOOKSELLERS, AND PUBLISHERS OF  
Brooks' Normal Series of Arithmetics,  
Raub's Spellers,  
Fewsmith's Grammars,  
Fowler's Familiar Science,  
Bouvier's Astronomy,  
Hillside's Geology,  
Sheppard's Constitution,  
Fairbanks' Book-keeping,  
Pelton's Outline Maps,  
Payson, Dutton & Scribner's Copy-Books, Etc.